FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

The Editor of The Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours 18 and 3 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M. if they can conveniently do so. The absolute necessity of devoting some hours un interruptedly to his duties constrains him to make this re-

to the Auction Monopoly, and that he is now decided and active in hostility to the present Inspection Monopolist. Our use of his name, therefore, in illustration of the Auction Monopoly, was inappropriate.

IIT The Whig Almanac and United States Register for 1843, for sale at this office. Single copies 124 cents, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100.

IF The statement of Dr. ANTHON concerning the conversations which he held with Colt during the last few days of his existence may be found upon our first page. It will excite general atten Mone On our last page is a zotice of Cooper's new

The Exchanges.

The Morning Post thinks the fact that a N York City \$100 note is 5 per cent. discount at St Louis, while a St. Louis note can only be converted at a similar discount here, proves nothing, or at any rate, nothing that we desire to prove .-There certainly is a difference of opinion between us on this point. The Post says,

"That exchange on New-York at St. Louis, is not, as a was formerly, at a premium of 6 a 10 per cent, ought not to be a subject of complaint with the inhabitants of either

Now who ever asserted or imagined that to have an exchange on New-York 6 to 10 per cent. pre mium at St. Lauis would be desirable? What w desire, what we once had, is an equalization of Exchanges as nearly as may be. If Exchange on New-York were 6 per cent. premium at St. Louis while Exchange on St. Louis was 7 per cent. discount in this City, the inequality would not bseverely felt; but to have a smart discount charged each way is a grievous burthen on the Productive Industry and Commercial Exchanges of the Coun

The Post is determined not to see either the evil or its cause; but we will try to put both plain ly before its eyes by an illustration : Let us sup pose that the Government should gravely pronounce the Post Office establishment unconstitu tional, and abolish it altogether, leaving every man to carry letters or get them carried as he bes could. New these consequences would, to more certainty, ensue: On the principal and most productive routes, there would be many Mail-carryin establishments; in every great city many Post Off. ces. Letters might or might not here be carrie and delivered quite as cheap as now-possible cheaper-but at an enormous aggregate increase cost. The sharp and costly competition on thes great routes would consume all their proceeds, o the little balance would go into the pockets of the individual or associated Muil-carriers; and on the less patronized routes, stretching over bad road through rude and thinly peopled sections, there would, whether with little or no competition, no cessarily be much higher prices charged for lette. carrying than now. We might, with 'Free-Trade in Mail-carrying, have Mails to Philadelphia and Boston even oftener and cheaper than now; but to send a letter to Du Buque, to Nacogdoches, o to Bloomington, would probably take twice as long and certainly cost ten times as much as now. O the whole, the public would be much worse served. and at an infinitely greater cost, than it now is .-This principle applies, in our humble opinion, ju as clearly and forcibly, to Exchanges as to Mails.

Now that they have succeeded in breaking down Internal Improvement by the State, some of the Loco-Foco journals, including The Sun are out in brave terms for the cause! 'Boston i circumventing us, and taking away our trade! Baltimore is pushing her Railroad to the Valley of the Mississippi!' 'New-York must arouse! is the drift of a leader in yesterday's Sun. " D. the fathers of the City know the importance of this work [Railroad to Albany] to New-York? is its closing query. "Individual enterprise and capital must take hold," &c. &c. So here is the upshot of Loco-Foce policy. The whole must not pay or risk for the benefit of the whole, but a part must bear the burden. The State is awfully in debt-owing \$25,000,000 and having a Canal Revenue alone of near \$2,000,000, but the City, with one-Fourth of the wealth and one-seventh of the population, owing over \$13,000,000 and no income save what is derived from her own citizens-the City can run in debt a few millions for Internal Improvements (external to her) as easy as net! Well, we make no objection; but we think it the more excellent way to tax all for the benefit of all, and not burthen the generous man to enrich the miser, who won't subscribe one cent.

The Official Declaration of the result of our City Election makes ELBRIDGE G. BALDWIN, and not Samuel Webster, the second Whig Assembly man, making Mr. Webster's vote 20,199 instead of 20,299, as we copied from the Clerk's books. Of course, the Official Statement is correct, and Mr. Baldwin elected, as we thought before Election he would be. This is the second time he has been brought up by the Official Canvass after another man was reported chosen. He is a lucky man, and, what is better, deserves to be.

A DIRTY TRICK .- A Whig opponent of Slavery in St. Lawrence County complains that his Minister came and exhorted and persuaded him to vote the Political Abolition Ticket, and after doing so straight-out Loco-Foco ticket! This trick has been played all over the State and in Massachusetts, but not generally by clergymen. It is a little too 'cute. We hear that Sewall, the Abolition candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, himself voted for Marcus Morton and the whole Loco-Foco ticket. Many of those who were most urgent in inducing Whigs to support him, certainly did so.

MASSACHESETTS .- The full vote of the Tenth Congressional District stands Burnell (Whig) ... 4,712 Shaw (Loco) 4,078

Scattering 309. Burnell over all 325. In the First District-(Boston)-

Winthrep (Whig) .. 5.782 Washburn (L) .. 4,473 Scattering 518. Winthrop over all 791.

In the Second-Saltonstall (Whig) . 6,572 Rantoul (Loco) . 6,900

Scattering 1,148. The whole number of Representatives elected is stated by the Atlas thus: Whigs 136, Locos 147.

riends wish to hear from him.

Lewell (8,) New Bedford (5,) and Springfield (4,) are among the towns which have yet to choose. Dr. John S. Fer Lee, of North Norwich, Chenange Ce. has gone off deranged, and his

The Punishment of Death Defended.

To the Editor of The Tribune: In your interesting article upon the wretched end of that unfertunate man John C. Colt, you make some remarks upon the subject of Capital Punishment, to which I wish to call your attention. I bave long observed, and been much gratified with the high tone of moral sentiment which has so uniformly characterized your Editorials; and I regret that you should entertain, what I think is so clearly an erroneeus opinion, on that subject. No matter how sincere or forcible may IJ Mr. John Commerford informs us that he was hostile be your views, if they accord not with the Divine Law, they will not prove satisfactory to those of your friends who believe in the Bible.

"We will hope that this tragedy in all its proportions, has done much to hasten the abolition of the Punishment of Death," is one of your expres sions. And again, you ask, "What has been the influence of the Punishment of Death in this case What moral effects have been produced by its existence? Have we not seen the community divided-not equally, indeed, but still divided-with egard to the justice of the sentence ?"

I do not consider these questions legitimately asked of the Public by any one who believes in a higher Authority than merely Public opinion .-With such an one the question should be simply this: "Is it a Divine command?" If it is, ther the subject allows of no argument whatever, as to its beneficial results upon the community. We are bound to obey it; and although we cannot always ALL-Wise Being, would never enact Laws that were less rational than men's.

Are not the opinions of "the community divided-not equally, indeed, but still divided"-on many of the other Laws of God! Has not the abolishment of the laws and sacred obligations of Marriage; its advocates? Do not some sects ontend strongly against the rights of property without which there can be no stealing, thereby virtually abolishing the eighth commandment And would you argue against the wisdom of these Divine commands? I am confident that you would not. And yet neither of these laws has a higher authority than the one of which you advocate the abolishment .- "Thou shalt not kill," which our Saviour in quoting stated to be "Thou shalt do no murder," has, on account of its enormity, its penalty affixed; as though the Great Law Giver would not trust the punishment due to its violaion, to the changeable, shortsighted and uncerain enactments of men. "He that smiteth a man so that he dies, shall be surely put to death.'

Some may contend that this was given as a mere Jewish command, and therefore not now binding But this is readily answered. For when God sent forth Noah and his family from the ark, he gave him general instructions or commands, which through him, must go down to all of his posterity This is evident, because to those instructions, there was no express or implied limit given. "At the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is a command as unlimited as the human race, and as broad as are any o the promises of the Bible. And it was afterwards inserted in the Jewish code, not abolishing the law as to all other nations, but to make that code in itself, perfect and complete to the Jew.

And why shall the law be abolished? Merely because men differ in their opinions as to its expediency? God did not affix that severe penalty o it on account of expediency; nor merely be ause it was a crime against human society. reason for it, as given by himself, was this: n the image of God made he Man." Who, thereore, has the right to disregard, or even question the validity of that reason; or to act merely as he may think will benefit the community, or most reconcile the conflicting opinions of men? If that ground be taken, one after the other of those sacred laws, with all their obligations, may glide away, giving place to mere expediency; and the Bible finally cease to be a book of reference. But the abolishment of capital punishment for

murder would not long satisfy even human ideas shall exceed any punishment known in civilized afe, be convicted and sent to prison, and the very hought that he yet breathes the air of heaven wil keep alive horror and beget fear; and men will re pel against law, and themselves execute summary justice upon the guilty murderer. The Deity has left the mode of death to be determined by men; and it need not be, in all countries and ages, uni form. In the present state of society, we may prolong the day of execution, and administer the consolations of religion. We may also exclude the attendance of the public. It is enough to know that the penalty of the law is duly executed; it is a knowledge of the fact-not the horrors of the spectacle-that exerts a salutary influence over the life. But that the murderer must die by violence at the hand of man, is as surely a binding command of God, as it is that a man "shall not kill." The penalty is affixed to the crime, and cannot be annulled. There is no other punish ment which, with the sanction of the Bible, can be inflicted upon the wilful murderer, but DEATH.

Reply to the above. Our correspondent having been allowed to state his whole case as strongly as he may, we shall take room barely to hint at the heads of our reply. They

1. If there be any man who feels himself Divinely commanded to imbrue his hands in the blood of a murderer, let him do it, and take the responsibility. We do not; and therefore protest against being dragged in to share the responsibility of a deed from which we shrink with horror.

2. Government is not founded on Divine Revelation, but on the consent of men of all creeds and opinions. To require a community to engage in killing men because the religious views of a part require it, is to transform Government into a Theocracy, and ultimately a Hierarchy, since the Clergy are the virtual interpreters of the Word and Will of God. Should the views of our correspondent be accepted as sound. Colt should have been tried, not according to the Revised Statutes but the Bible, and prosecuted, not by Mr. Whiting,

but Dr. Brownlee and Rev. Mr. Cheever. 3. God does not need nor require the aid of human Governments to enforce His judgements. he found that the Minister himself voted the ('Vengeance is mine-I will repay, saith the Lord.') The commands of God are not addressed to Governments, but to the individual consciences of men. If Government is to take upon itself the duty of executing one law of God, as such, and punishing its violation, must it not do so with all God's laws? Must it not inevitably determine what are God's laws throughout? And does not this imply more than a 'union'-a perfect consolidation of 'Church and State ?'

4. We think the Scripture, Gen. ix. 6, (' Whoso sheddeth Man's blood, by Man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made He man,') is by no means a command to any human beingmuch less to Governments-to shed blood, but a prediction-a Divine appointment-an indication of the unfailing order of Providence, under which violence and wrong unfailingly return upon the head of the violent and the wrong-doer. 'He that killeth by the sword shall be killed by the sword '-not because any man is or all men are required so to kill him, but because a just Retribution is the unerring law of God, who will himself take care of its execution.

5. We are not strict constructionists, and do not pretend to be; yet we think the absence from all our Constitutions, State and Federal, of any grant to Government of power to determine, ex-

pound and execute God's laws, should be considered in this connexion.

6. Our correspondent cites the selemn command of God, 'Thou shalt not kill,' with its repetitions, as sustaining his view of the question-in effect interpolating a qualification, so that it practically reads. 'Thou shalt not kill' any but murderers. We accept and insist on the command as it reads. without qualification. Fearful is the responsibility assumed by him who ventures to violate this command. Were we to do so under any circumstances, we should expect to die a bloody death, no matter what might be the laws of man on the sub-

-We cannot make room for long discussions on questions so abstract, though important, as this. Our readers will readily fill up this outline. Ed. Tr.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- The subect of the Lecture before this Association this evening is the 'Jurisprudence of the Puritans,' one of deep interest in itself as embodying the spirit with which the Pilgrim Fathers set about the erec tion of their new fabric of Law and Society, and recommended still farther to favor by the assurance that the Lecturer, P. W. CHANDLER, Esq. of Boston, is most abundantly qualified to speak upon it with eloquence and intimate knowledge of all its parts. He is well known to the legal profession by his published works connected with the solve every mystery, we still must believe that an subject, and as Editor of the Law Reporter, a popular and valuable law periodical. His 'Early | Religion, of course. Criminal Trials of America' is an excellent work. and has been received both at home and abroad with the highest praise.

> STEPHENS'S NEW WORK .- The HARPERS have in press and will publish very soon, the magnificent work of Mr. STEPHENS announced some time since-giving a full and most graphic account of Central America and Yucatan, with all the ruins of Ancient Cities accurately described and illustrated by a series of splendid engravings made from drawings taken on the spot by Mr. CATHERwoon. We have seen some of these plates, and venture to say that the public expectation, high as it is, will be more than realized by their beauty and excellence. The work will be issued in two

> The second of a series of lectures on the an cient laws, customs, religion, literature, music, arts. manufactures, military prowess, heraldry, &c. &c. of Ireland, during a period of three thousand years with occasional references to the progress of civilization in other countries of Europe, will be delivered this evening at Concert Hall by Mr. Mooney. This gentleman is well read in the past history of that country and practically acquainted with the course of its present events; to which essential qualifications he adds a capacity fully commensurate with the requirements of his interesting task. A selection from the songs of Moore, and other poets of Ireland, will be introduced-a pleasing and popular attraction. See advertisement in another co-

Our envious neighbors, who cannot endure the knewledge that we gave the first developement of the Marv Rogers mystery, may as well forbear their snarling. They only set the public laughing at their ludicrous misery. That our first statement was substantially correct we are confident, and that we made it on good authority, we know. Those who doubt can satisfy themselves by proper inquiries; those who can wait shall be

Three villains on the night of the 15th broke into the house of Mr. Erasmus Cooper in Ross. f justice. Let some monster, whose atrocities near Pittsburg, Pa., dragged him from his bed, and while one held him to the floor, the others robbed the house of \$303. When he got loose he stabbed one of them severely with a butcher knife, but they escaped.

> IF A girl named Sarah Eastwood disappeared from her home at Minersville, Pa., on Saturday night in a singular manner. All her clothes were left in the room-those which she had worn the day before being much torn; a portion of her hair was likewise found there.

IF The bakery of Mr. Wyatt at Roxbury, Mass. was burned on Friday. At the same time a fire destroyed the stock of Messrs. Wood & Cook, flour dealers in Boston; it was insured for \$10 000. The schooner Catherine, loaded with hay, from Bath, Me., lying in the stream, was also burned.

The Buffale Commercial of the 18th says that a heavy gale visited that place on the night before. But little damage was done to vessels on the lake so far as is known, though many that had ust put out were obliged to return.

THANKSGIVING .- Gov. Thomas of Maryland has appointed the 14th day of December as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

F 'HANDY ANDY,' No. XI. has just been published by D. Appleton & Co. It is racy and amusing as ever.

Col. BENTON has reached Cincinnati, on his way to Washington for the winter. OF OUR MESS," Nos. 21, 22, is just published

by Carvill & Co.

The Railroad fare from Albany to Schenec. tady has been reduced to 25 cents, (formerly 75.)

SUDDEN AND GREAT CHANGE .- On Wednesday and Thursday last, there was a moderate North and Southeast rain storm. It cleared on Friday morning, with mercury up to 50. The ice in the ponds was half an inch thick on Saturday morning.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- A daughter of Mr. Geo. Scott of Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co., aged about five ears, was burnt to death on the 11th instant, in consequence of her clothes taking fire. She was at school, and the affair took place during the intermission at noon. NAVAL .- It is said that the officers and crew of

the steam frigate Mississippi are to be detached from her that she is to be hauled up at this Navy Yard for the winter. [Boston Mer. COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Present—The Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor, Senators Bockee, Corning, Denniston, Ely, Faulkner, Franklin, Furman, Hunt, Hunter, Johnson, Nicholas, Paige, Rhoades. Root, Ruger, Scott, Works.

John Brown, piff in error vs. The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, delts. in error.—Mr. A. Taber resumed and concluded on the part of the piff. in error.

Mr. J. V. L. Bruyn was heard for defendants in error, and Mr. S. Stevens on the same side. Mr. J. Spencer was heard in reply. Decision postponed.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!-The second Lecture on Irish History, Poetry, Music, &c., by Mr. Mooney, will take place at Concert Hall, 406 Broadway, on this evening and every succeeding Tuesday evening till completed-to commence at half past seven o'clock. In the course of these lectures Mr. Thomas Cartwright

vill introduce several beautiful Irish melodies. Mr. Jones has volunteered the use of his splendid Harp exhibited by him at the American Fair is October last. I will be called into requisition during the progress of these Family tickets to admit three ladies or gentlemen to the

entire course one dollar. Single admission for the night 25 Tickets to be had at the door.

P. S. There are four of these lectures yet to be delivered.

Parker's Fourth Discourse. Correspondence of The Tribana.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1842. Nothing could afford stronger evidence of the eep interest felt in Mr. Parker's Lectures than he fact, that the usually crowded audience was carcely diminished on Menday evening, in consemence of a dismal storm, which rendered the valking extremely uncomfortable. The subject of the Discourse was, The Application of Good Sense to Theology; and it was handled in a very ngenious and able manner.

Mr. P., in the first place, gave a general view of he Popular Theology of New England, expressing his own spinions of its character with great freedom. That it had its beauties, he did not deny; but he regarded its peculiar dogmas as mere assumptions, which would live in the minds of men only in proportion as they banished good sense from the science of Theology, and degraded Reason, by making her subservient to Superstition Its daring presumption he said was manifested in unscrupulously condemning to eternal perdition nen whose lives were perfectly loving and beautiul; while its selfish timidity, he thought was shown by its subserviency to doctrines so revoltng. It virtually taught, that a man could not nave Religion, however holy and blameless his

life, without receiving its dogmas; while it seemed to take for granted, that if a man believed thesein other words, if he had Theology-he must have Theology, in its true and legitimate sense,

whether regarded objectively or subjectively, was the highest and noblest of all the sciences. It involved the Infinite, and led the mind into a field of observation as vast and illimitable as the Relation we sustain and the Duties we owe to God and o one another. We might naturally expect that science so grand and ennobling would be studied with an enthusiasm kindred to itself, and which should absorb the highest powers of man in delightful inquiry and observation. But, was it so Every body, he said, knew that what passed for Theology awakened no such interest. The works unfolding other sciences were written by men, for men; and they were sought after by the lovers of human Progress. But our Theological works. what were they? and who cared to read them !-Now, why this contrast? Why is it, that the science, which should be, of all others, the most enchanting; which would lead us to contemplate the highest and the holiest of themes; awakens so little interest, and excites scarcely any other emotion in arnest souls than that of contempt or disgust? It was, he maintained, because the science had been degraded by those who aspired to be its teachers. In other sciences the student was taught to push his inquiries after facts to the utmost extent; and if facts were found to conflict with past or present theories, to believe the facts and regard the theoies false. It was taken for granted that much remained yet to be discovered, and hence there was no attempt to limit inquiry within a prescribed circle, or to stay the researches of the earnest soul by the voice of Authority. The Popular Theology, on the contrary, began by assuming that all important truth is already known; that there is nothing of consequence to be learned; that the yearning soul, on pain of eternal damnation, must eceive its dogmas, however contrary to Reason. pecause they are found in the standards. It afforded, consequently, no scope for investigation, and the free soul could not breathe its stagnant at-

Mr. P. followed these general remarks with a nore specific statement of what he deemed the eculiar faults of the Popular Theology-net those pertaining to one sect alone, but essentially belongng to all the sects of our day; but through these pecifications I will not attempt to follow him, as ny necessary inaccuracy on points respecting which the public mind is exceedingly sensitive, might do him injustice.

Mr. P. said that in his opinion, a Reform was now in progress, in comparison with which that of Luther was mere boy's play. It would separate Religion from Theology, or rather show the difference between them; it would go into the merits of all facts pertaining to the Soul's nature and progress; it would carry, in short, the same liberal pirit, and apply the same general principles to the study of Theology that are applied to other sciences. He was well aware that those who promoted this Reform would suffer from the slanders and reproaches of those who advocated the Popuiar Theology; but he was consoled by the thought that Truth blesses all her children, who listen to her voice, and follow the light which she kindles in their path. The votaries of Expediency would now as in former times, get by their subserviency what they most wanted-their bread; while the men of Morality would get what they expecteda stone. But, in every trial, and amidst the dangers of every conflict in behalf of Righteousness and Truth, the man of Morality may well be calm and serene, for God is on his side, and in him is

Almighty strength. Yours, CHENANGO-[Official.] Whig. Loco. Maj Governor. Bradish 3,757 Bouck. 4,122 365 Lieut. Gov. Furtuan 3,752 Dickinson 4,110 \$58 Senator Johnson 3,765 Chamberlain 4,129 355

Clerk A. Purdy ... 3,820 Latham 4,024 264 Abolition vote 75.

D' Whig loss from '40, 629 votes; Loco gain 127.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS-SEVERAL LIVES LOST.-We learn that during the severe Northeast storm on Friday, the 4th inst., between twenty and thirty vessels were driven ashore off our coast, between Sandy Hook and Barnegatmost of which were schooners and sloops. wife of the captain of one vessel was washed overboard after the vessel had struck the beach and was drawned. They had but a few days previous been united in the solemn bonds of matrimony .-The captain and crew all reached the shore safe. Another vessel after having struck the beach immediately went to pieces, and four of the crew were drowned-the fifth, fortunately got ashore in the vawl, and the sixth and last, got upon a piece of the wreck and was washed ashere upon it and was saved. We further learn that the brig Augusta, from Jamaica bound to New-York, went ashore on the 8th instant on the Old Inlet Shoals, Little Egg Harber, laden with Pimento. [Monmouth, N. J. Inq.

No more day-boats to or from Albany.

I The New-York Weekly Tribune of last Saturday contains Gen. HHMILTON'S LETTER to the Hon-JOHN C. CALHOUN on the condition of American Credit in Europe, and the indispensable necessity of doing some thing to meet the alarming crisis; Two Lectures of Dr. J augustine Smith on Geology; Editorials on the State of New-York, the Result of the Election, the Effect of the Tariff, &c. &c.; Governor Seward's Opinion in the Case John C. Colt; Boston Correspondence; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 'Five Days,' a poem of Truth; The Parting, a Tale, from the Knickerbocker; Several columns of original and selected matter, embracing all the news and events of the week; Election Returns from all the Counties in the State; A complete List of the Senators and Members of Assembly composing the next Legislature of this State full and complete Report of the transactions of the week n Ashes, Flour, Grain, Previsions, &c.; Money Market, and Wholesale Prices, and Stock Table, &c. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is one of the largest News-

papers printed in the United States, containing 42 column of closely printed matter. Price 64 cents or \$2 a year. GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

The attractions at the New-York Museum are unpre-cedented. The Hughes family, the eminent Harp-Players, Miss Clements, the Danseuse, Miss Blanchard, the Juggleress, Rosalle, Diamond, Jenkins and Boyce appear, compris-ing nine performers—Mermaid, Museum Curiosities, Picing nine performers—aermaid, Museum Curiosities, Pic-ture Gallery, &c.—all for one shilling. Mrs. Loomis will deliver a Lecture on Phrenology this afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 26 Cliff-street. (2) n16 ff

Trial of Sullivan, McCleester and others on indictments for aiding, abetting and causing the Death of Thomas McCoy.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
WHITE PLAINS, Monday Afternoon, 4 o'clock. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was organized here his morning, but up to this bour the trials of the parties inicted for causing the death of Thomas McCor have not een called on. At 12 o'clock the Grand Jury were sworn y the County Clerk with the customary formalities, and is honor, Judge Ruggles, delivered a brief but compresensive charge. His Honor told the Jury that there were three cases which would require their immediate attention, and that if the District Attorney was prepared to lay the estimony before them, it was desirable that they should imrediately proceed to the investigation to the end that the orisoners might be convicted if guilty, and it innecent be scharged. His Honor then charged the Grand Jury or the duty which was incumbent on them to investigate any offences which may have been within their own knowledge without any formal complaint being made, and that if they neglected this duty, they had not performed all that the law required of them.

Statutes against Lotteries, Usury and the preservation of the purity of Elections. The offences against the latter his lonor said would require the utmost vigilance on the part of he Grand Jury, as a General Election had just concluded and that it was not impossible but some violation of the laws had been committed, which it was the bounden duty iolations of the law to justice. His Honor then gave the Grand Jury some of the custom-

ry directions as to the duties in finding bills, keeping the ame secret, &c., and dismissed them to their chamber. I have enclosed you a list of the Grand Jurors, as also the ames of all the parties indicted for the riot on the day Thomas McCoy was killed, and those implicated in such fight, and who are also indicted for manslaughter.

Names of the Grand Jurors.
Tyler Fountain, Foreman.
Dunham, Elisha Sutton,

ELIJAH DUNHAM. SAMUEL GROVES, SAMUEL MCFORD, REUBEN R. FINCH, ELISHA CRAWFORD, AARON H. HOYT, GCY B. HOFFY, JOHN CARPENTER, SD, ABRAMAM BROWN, ODEL STEVENSON, ISAIAH GOLDEN, ORRM P. FROST, ELIJAH MARTIM, JOAN WEFFERS. DANIEL CARPENTER.

ELIJAH MARTIM,

Criminal Calendar.

The People is James Sullivan, William Bell, William Ford, John McCleester, James McGee, George Kensett, James Sandford, Henry Shanfroid, John Anstin, Sawyer Rymes, Joseph Murphy, Jacob Somerendyke, for the 1101 and affray in which Themas McCoy lost his life.

The People is Christopher Lilly, William Ford, John McCleester, James Sandford, Henry Shanfiold, James Sullivan, John Winchester, George Kensett, Richard Fagan, John Austin, James McGee, John Harris, Charles Riley, Sawyer Rymes, Samuel Beasly, Joseph Murphy, Jacob

John Austin, James McGee, John Harris, Charles Kiley. Sawyer Ryines, Samuel Beasly, Joseph Murphy, Jacob Somerendyke, and Hugh Caldwell, physician, on an indictnent for the manslaughter of Thomas McGoy.

There are a great many persons from the city up here ome as principals, some as witnesses, and quite a sprinkling

Members of the Bar. I shall keep you advised of every nteresting fact elicited each day of the trial.

P. S .- The trial of Watson Simmons for the rape of Mar garet Magery has been called on, but as it is impossible to say how far the testimony may be fit for publication, I shall

BLACK LAWS OF OHIO AND DECISIONS UNDER THEM .- At Newark, Ohio, a few day's since, a negro-hunter found a negro man, and on a writ and him arrested, and committed as the property of John Dykes of Kentucky. About the time of proceeding to trial before Judge Haughey, a writ habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Banroft of Granville, commanding him to be taken there, which was done. Judge Bancroft, after nearing the evidence and pleading in the case, ordered the negro to be discharged from custody, on the ground that the U.S. Supreme Court had deeided that all legislation by the States respecting fugitives from service," was unconstitutional and therefore void; the United States having the exclusive right to make laws in such case. The Abolitionists raised a shout of triumph; and although from the decision the agent had a right to retain the slave, they by force wrested him from the shcriff and his guard, carried him out, placed him on a horse, and started him off Gilpin style. [Canton Repository.

IF A young married woman, the daughter of Mrs. Baker, who keeps a refreshment stand in the rotundo of the Court House, at Pittsburgh, Pa., died last Wednesday of hydrophobia. She had been bitten by a dog during last summer, became indisposed on Sunday last. On Monday, a physician was called in, and the symptoms of this frightful disease continued to increase in violence until Wednesday, when death terminated the appalling scene.

WESTERN RAILROAD. - Receipts for week ending Nov. 12th: passenger's, \$4,046; freight mails, &c. \$9,431; total, \$13,477.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA .- By the brig Henry Lee, arrived from St. Juan, Central America, it is stated that General Morazan was positively shot by the troops in the street of St. Josephs, Costa Rica. General Morazan intended to have marched in a few days against Guatemala.

F" Pa, the temperance men say they put logwood in Port wine. Is that what dyes your nose so red?" "Nonsense, my son, go to bed."

Sands's Sarsaparilla.-The discovery of the art of printing in the fitteenth century has done more to meliorate and improve the mental condition of man than any other event since the introduction of the Christian era. From that period until the present time the press has exerted a powerful and controling influence over the highest desi-nies of man. As the press over the mental, so does Sands's Sarsaparilla over the physical, manifest its great healing and restorative powers, in dispelling diseases, and giving strength and vigor to the debilitated frame, by removing unhealthy action and establishing in its place a healthy flow throughout the whole circulatory system. Hence diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Salt Rheum, Scrofula or King's Evil, Eczema, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scaldhead, &c., are effectually cured by its use Affections of the mucous membrances, such as Chronic Catarrh spreading through the nasal passages into the bronchial membranes of the throat; also Rheumatism, Lumbago, White Swelling and Hip disease will be removed by this invaluable medicine.

Prepared and solid at wholesale and retail, and for export-sing by A. B. Sank & Co. No. 73 Broadway (Granite

ation, by A. B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings.) corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 and 100 Fulton-st.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Tr We wish the public to examine carefully our adver-TWe wish the public to examine carefully our advertisements and circulars, and compare them with other advertised medicines, particularly those which speak in the highest terms of Tonic Medicines for inflammatory diseases, and see if it be possible that such an establishment is calculated to do away or to suppress quackery. Every well skilled physician will say, if he speaks his mind, that Tonics are not the thing in such cases; but, on the contrary, depleting medicines should be administered in all cases of inflammatory disease of the Lungs, Windelpe, Pleura, or Dyspensia, where the coats of the stomach are inflamed. Dyspepsia, where the coats of the stomach are inflamed.— Covert's Balm of Life is a depletor. It operates like a charm upon those diseases. It causes free expectoration, and there is not one particle of opium in it. It will cure Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. See circulars on medical bulletin. Office for the sale of Covert's Balm of Life, Fleming's Medicated Worm, Diarracca, Dinger and Cathartic Candias Humphants 1910 One. ner and Cathartic Candles, Humphrey's Pile Ointment, Phelps's Toniato Pills, Sir Astley Cosper's celebrated Corn Salve, is 135 Nassau-street, N. Y. THE POPULAR REMEDY for all those forms of disease

which, when neglected, end in Consumption, such as cough from any cause, sore throat, hoarseness, and the like—the Hygeine Horehound Candy—is the most popular and suc-cessful remedy, and is noiselessly supplanting all the other pretended compounds vaunted so impudently by fictitious and manufactured certificate makers. Sold who letale and retail at 402 Broadway.

TF G. SAUNDERS, Inventor and Manufacturer of the Metalic Tablet Razor Strop. 163 Broadway. 025 lm See Dr. Thomson's Fittn Report of Cures of Rheumat

The undersigned have experienced in the last two or three days the operations of Dentistry under the hands of Dr. G. W. Humphreys, No. 231 Broadway, next door to the American Hotel, and testify in his behalf to the door to the American Hotel, and testify in his behalf to the public, that his mode of extracting teeth proved quick, simple, without pain, without the use of the keyed instru-ments, and done in the most skilful manner. Ten of them were fangs, which had been produced by eminent Surgeons of the profession by breaking the upper part of the teeth off, and we had suffered intolerable pain for hours in trying to and we had suffered intolerable pain for hours in trying to have them extracted, under their hands. These Dr. Hum phreys extracted in a few seconds, on Dr. Caldwell's principle. We confidently recoramend him to patronage.
CHARLES E. DEWITT,
CHARLES D. STILES,
THOMAS B. WOOD,

WILLIAM MATHEWS, M. McLAUGHLIN. WILLIAM MAN.
THOMAS STRONG.
B22 1t* CHARLES C. ADAMS, New-York, Nov. 21st, 1842.

TT The importance which all ages have to the Head of Hair is a clear index of the vaine set upon personal figure, and when by some capricious freak of Nature the human form is deprived of its fair proportion, Art is resorted to, in order, by artificial means, to supply the deficiency. Hence have arisen those wonderful discoveries which bid Nature defiance. Barry's Ventilating and Gossamer WIGS AND SCALPS, or real heads of hair, which only can be had at 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-street, up stairs.

LT Remember the Removal of the Real Camphine Oil, Spirits and Improved Burner, to La-Fayette Hall, 597 Broadway, opposite Niblos, at prices re-duced nearly 50 per cent. G. W. McCREDY, Jr. ni5 im

D' Read the following Remarkable Cure performed by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:

Mr. C. C. Bristol—Sir: The motive that prompts me to address these lines to you, arises from a conviction paramount to that of mere praise of your valuable Sarsaparilla, for if that was my desire I should fail in the attempt, for I feel as though it would require a more powerful pen than mine to do Justice to the high claims of so valuable a medicine as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. eine as Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

It is the obligation I owe as one of the vast family of man

to those, like myself, whose misfortune it has been to be afflicted as I have been for several years past, that indi-ces me, without solicitation, to make known to the world what has been an effectual remedy when and where the

what has been an effectual remedy when and where the hope of a cure was almost extinct.

I had been informed that you were to visit this city this fall, when I expected to have the pleasure of stating to you what your Sarsaparilla has done for me, but in this I was disappointed, you having left the city before I knew it; I have therefore taken this method to inform you, and through you, all who may desire to know what my afflictions were and also what has proved an antidote to the same.

I was attacked with Scroftlia in a very alarming force.

I was attacked with Scrofula in a very alarming force about five years since, which spread rapidly throughout my head, face and throat, internal and external; there were several holes in the roof of my mouth and about the palate, which was nearly destroyed—my speech and bearing so much affected as to leave but little hope that those senses would ever return to me again as they now are. One if my ears was partly destroyed, my note and the greater part of my face to all human appearance must mee same fate.

My nerves were dreadfully affected so as to deprive me of rest or sleep that was any thing like natural, but as one frenzied I passed my sleepless nights and wearisome days.

My lower extremities were deathly cold and inanimate. My lower extremities were deathly cold and inanimate.—
My leet were greatly extended in size from what was called
Dropsy, and in addition to this, for many years I was afficted with Piles in their most severe and distressing form,
which is now removed, together with most of my great affictions, through the use of your Sarsaparilla alone, after
having the best medical treatment the city afforded.

I am now nearly well—my face has been saved, my mouth
and throat healed, my speech and hearing restored, my
sight improved, which was very doubtful, my sieep become
natural and my appetite good; in a word, I am a different
person in feeling and appearance, and there remains not a
doubt but that Bristol's Sarsaparilla will effectually accomplish a thorough and lasting cure of all my afflictions.

plish a thorough and lasting cure of all my afflictions.

I am at a loss for language and terms strong enough to speak of your Sarsapartila as it deserves. It has been to speak of your Sarsaparina as it deserves. It has been to me every thing—to it I owe the preservation of my life under the direction of a wise Providence, and were I capable I would proclaim to all the world what Bristol's Sarsaparilla done for me. It will afford me pleasure at any time to informany person who may desire to know any thing I know of Bristol Sarsaparilla.

Yours respectfully. OPHELIA GORDON.

Yours respectfully, OPHELIA GORDON. No. 10 Orange street.

N. B. I called at the office of the Sun paper this after N. B. I called at the office of the sun paper this afterneon and requested the publication of the above letter for
one week, and was refused by the person in charge of the
office, who stated that the letter could not be published in
the Sun, as others had the preference in such advertisenents. I enquired the cause of so strange treatment, I having been a subscriber for the Sun from the first number to
the present time; believing, as I did, that I was entitled to the same privilege with others in giving publicity to that which I considered to be my dutyto the community, as well which I considered to be my duty to the community, as wen as of great importance to the afflicted, that they might know what to apply us a safe and sure remedy. But I was told that my letter could not go in the Sun at any rate. I was also told that if I would want three months they might put it in the Sun for me. I then left the office.

OPHELIA GORDON. n5 6t OPHELIA GORDON.
Caution.—As the fame of this wonderful medicine extends, numerous preparations are springing up to reap a part of its reputation. The afflicted, therefore, should be careful, if they wish the true article, to ask for Bristol's, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is across the cork of the bottle. the cork of the bottle.

For sale by reputable Druggists and Agents throughout

William Burger, wholesale agent, 50 Courtlandt-street and 188 Greenwich-street, and at retail at the following places: Milhau's Pharmacy, 183 Broadway; Rushton & Aspinwail, 110 Broadway, 28 William street and 10 Astor House; James Syrne, M. D., 68 Bowery; Robert Leggett, M. D., 17 Avenue D; B. Quackenbush, 709 Greenwich-st.; A. Hill, 208 Greenwich street; J. G. Reed, 143 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; J. & J. Coddington, corner of Spring and Hndson-Streets; D. H. Barnett, Third Avenue, corner of Eighth-street; Philip Merkle, 363 Grand-street; Daniel B. Tucker, 360 Grand-street; Dickinson & Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.

NEW TEMPERANCE NOVEL To-Morrow Morning will be issued in an

EXTRA NEW WORLD, an original and beautifully writen Novel, by a popular American author, entitled FRANKLIN EVANS, OR THE INEBRIATE. TALE OF THE TIMES, dedicated to the friends of Temperance in this City and throughout the Union. It was written with a view to aid the great work of reform, and

rescue young men from the Demon of Intemperance. The ncidents of the plot are wrought out with great effect, and the excellence of its moral, and the beneficial influence it will have, should interest the friends of the Temperance Reformation in giving this Tale the widest possible circu

the office of the New World, 30 Ann-street, and by its agent ia every city and village in America. In Also for sale, Cooper's New Novel, 'WING AND

WING, at 30 Ann-street, and 459 Broadway, corner of Grand-street, where may be had all the cheap books in Exrus, at 121 to 25 cents each.

WINCHESTER, Publisher. Extraordinary Cure of Erysipelas, or FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING, by the use of DR. RUSH'S

INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS .- Never has a medicine been brought before the public, which has so rapidly acired its entire confidence, or which has been so successful in the cure of disease, as Dr. Rush's Health Pills. And it is not in the least surprising that such is the case, for this is not the preparation of a quack, but of the most celebrated and successful physician which this country has ever produced-himself, also, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From the testimonials received, we give the following

vidence of the efficacy of this medicine in curing a most inveterate case of Erysipelas. Mr. Kiellin is a most re-spectable farmer, and is well known to the citizens of Pough-keepsie and Hyde Park:

keepsie and Hyde Park:

Esopus, Ulster Co., Nov. 1, 1942.

Mr. H. G. Daggers—Dear Sir: I have been for the last fifteen years greatly troubled with erysipelas, which, during six months in each year—namely, from October to April—was so very afflictive and troublesome as to debar me entirely from my avocations out of doors. I was so very unwell as to be unable to go a rod from the house, without severe pain. Indeed, the pain was incessant, night and day; it extended from my feet to the pit of my stomach, and none of the remedies that I took—of which I tried a great many—afforded me any relief. Many doctors and personal friends prescribed for me, but without any effect whatever. friends prescribed for me, but without any effect whatever. Iriends prescribed for me, but without any effect whatever.

In the latter part of October I first saw your advertisement, and purchased a box of Rusn's Infalliele Health
Pills from Mr. L. Smith, your agent at Poughkeepsie.
From the box I purchased I took one pill, night and morning; and before I had used the whole of the box, I was greatly relieved, and all the symptoms of the disease had entirely disappeared, and I am now in the perfect enjoyment of health; although last year at this time, and for many years previous. I was scarcely able to walk from one many years previous, I was scarcely able to walk from one room to another. Grateful for the extraordinary relief afforded me by your valuable Health Pills, I voluntarily furnish you with this testimony. CHS. KEILLIN. Sworn this 16th day of November, 1242, before me, Jos. P. Pirsson, Com. of Deeds

THE INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Headache, all billions and liver complaints, cutaneous eruptions and humors, female weakness, colds, incipient consumption, general debility, piles, nausea, heartburn, all complaints of old standing, fact every disease not coming within the province of the surgeon.

No family should be without Dr. Rush's Pills, being the afest medicine that can be given to children, which may be taken under any circumstances, and at all times. They are remarkable in their operations in Bilions affections—at once emoving the jaundiced appearance of the countenance, and restoring the biliary organs to a healthy action. IT Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. G. DAGGERS, 30 Ann-st. N. Y.

IF Price 25 cents a box, put up in a beautiful wrapper, with full directions. For sale in this City at 459 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.; 267 Broadway; 168 Bowery; 151 Sixth Avenue; and 694

Fulton-st. Brooklyn. Agents .- Albany, A. Guthrie, 4 Stanwix Hall; Philadelphia, 3 Ledger Buildings; Boston, Redding & Co. 3 Statestreet; New Haven, T. H. Pease; Hartford, J. W. Judd, Newark, D. Smith, 320 Broad-street; Poughkeepsie, Lev Smith. (2)

To Hamilton Literary Association Lec-tures, Brooklyn, to be delivered in the Lecture Room of the Lyceum, in Washington-street, near the corner of Con-cord-street, 1842-3. Nov. 17.—Introductory Lecture—R. H. DANA, Esq.—

The necessity of a right life to a true appreciation of Literature, and the influence of Literature on Lite."

Nov. 24—One Lecture—R. H. DANA, Esq. — "Woman."

Dec. 1—One Lecture—Major G. TOCHMAN—" Russia

Dec. 8-One Lecture-Rev. O. A. BROWNSON-" Government, its origin, organization, and end."

Dec. 15—One Lecture—GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq.—

'The carly influence of New-York on American Inde-

endence."
Dec. 21—One Lecture—GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq-The Battle of Bunker Hill."

Bec. 29—One Lecture—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS—"The

influence of Commerce upon personal and national ch Jan 5-One Lecture-THEO. SEDGWICK, Jr. Esq.-Louis the XIV."

Jan. 12—One Lecture—Rev. J. H. PERRY—"The History of the Revolution in Texas, embracing the Battle of San Jacinto." Jan. 19-One Lecture-Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE-"Athens in the time of Pericles."

Jan. 26—One Lecture—JOHN NEAL, Esq.—"General

Reading."
Feb. 2-One Lecture-CHAS. F. HOFFMAN, Eq.-Subject to be hereafter announced. Feb. 9-One Lecture-Rev. J. WAINWRIGHT-" Archi-Feb. 16-One Lecture-PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.-Sub-

ret to be bereafter announced.
Feb. 23—Concluding Lecture.
TERMS FOR THE COURSE.

of Lecture. The lectures will commence punctually at half past 70'clock.

J. M. VAN COTT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

Brooklyn, November 12, 1212.

122 4:Th

Brooklyn, November 12, 1212.